Interesting Fight Between Con Orem and Owen Geoghegan.

The Colorado Man Loses the Fight by a Foul Blow.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF GEOGHEGAN'S FRIENDS.

PISTOLS DRAWN ON THE REFEREE.

Return of the Pugilistic Party to the City and Their Capture by the Police.

EXCITING SCENES AMONG THE FANCY,

of Colorado Territory, and Owen Geoghegan, of this , for \$250 a side, came off yesterday, despite the exer-s of the police to the contrary, and resulted in the ninutes. The battle took place in an orchard ne-creek, Middlesez county, N. J., and was witnesse by about our thousand persons, the vast majority of whom were friends and backers of Geoghegan, who were d that their favorite should win the fight, un, who is an Irishman by birth, keeps a public Third avenue, and was attended by a troop of ardont admirers from the classic locality or Mackerelville.
The bet- ranged from one hundred to seventy-five in favor o New York, with but very few takers. If Orem 1:d any friends on the ground, and there was any prospect of his having a fair show, the betting would have

we use paying a fair show, the betting would have us spirited and more even. Even his seconds forsook i just before the mill commenced, and for a time it ted as though poor Con had not a friend on earth. The ghegan party manifested no sympathy for Orem, but, he contrary, by jeers and taunts, did all they could to epress his spirits and inspire him with the belief that he was among strangers, and a long distance from home in the bargain. Our reporter, who witnessed the night, relates the particulars of the affair as follows:— THE START FROM JERSET CITY.

for the exessible purpose of going on a fishing excursion, left Jersey City at half-past two o'clock A. M., having on board a choice selection of the fancy, the representatives of the press, and a few outsiders who had influence enough to procure tickets. The price of the tickets was enseigh to produre tickets. The price of the uccess was fixed at three dollars, is order that the company might be as select as possible, and to Harry Hill, who had the management of the siftir, belongs the credit of all the success which attended the undertaking. After the steamboat had backed out into the stream, and it was evident the harbor police were not about, the destination of the craft was made public, and the boat was at once ed for the Kills.

til it was rumored that the revenue cutter stationed of Amboy would probably demand an explanation of our preoy would probably demand an explanation of our pre one in that neighborhood at such an unquasally early our but by a piece of shrewd strategy on the part of the pilot the danger was averted, and we passed the usrdisa of the customs in safety.

On our arrival at Cheese creek the tide was found to e so low that it was impossible for the boat to get rithin three hundred yards of the dook; so row boats

hin three hundred yards of the dook; he passengers to be called into service to ferry the passengers here. Fully an bour was consumed in landing the clous freight, and it was only by the greatest precau-that the small boats were not swamped, so eager re the muscle men to join in the fastivities on the hill-so the passengers by the John Tracy reached the and the ring was being formed, and the principals to agreeing upon the preliminary arrangements usual uch cases. Orem sat alone in the ring, and com-part that Dan Kerrison and San Davis had both dened that Dan Kerrigan and Sam Davis had both de-ted him, and he was without seconds. His carpet bag meaning his fighting attire, was also non as; but he sped to be able to recover it in time to go on with the ght, and finally did so, notwithstanding the instructions the Geoglegan party that it had been misiald on per-se to prevent the fight from coming off. THE PRELIMINABIES.

on their seconds and umpires; but the most difficul task was to hit upon the proper person for referee. Jim Irving was chosen at first; but he declined the honor, and Sunday newspapers was then requested to set; but he too refused, on the ground of entire ignorance in matters of the P. R. Finally a gentleman unknown to fame, named Moore, consented to take the responsibility, and preparations were hurriedly made for the battle. The work of at-Ready on the side of Colorado, and Nicholas Smith and Clipper on the other. Just before the men were about to enter the ring the Sherilf of Middleses county appeared on the grand and warned them not to violate the law under pain of imprisonment; but no attention was paid to his remonstrance, and the fight proceeded as if nothing had happened.

ROUND FIRST.—The contestants, having gone through he usual form of shaking hands, got to their work is good style. After some harmiess sparring Geoghegan got to a heavy blew up-n his ndversary's cheek, which sattled the ivories and made a noise which could be heard all over the field. Geoghegan then drapped is word a heavy blew, and just saved himself in season, the question of foul war raised against O can but the electer ruled it out of order, and the fight was ordered to proceed.

reserve ruled it out of order, and the fight was ordered to proceed.

ROYED SECOND.—Orem was evidently astronished by the heavy blow received in the preceding round; but, nevertholess, he kept his temper remarkably well, and came to the scratch without flinching. Geoghegan got in another blow in the face on this round, and then edopted Yankee Sollivan's plan of dropping on his knees to avoid a blow in return. Loud cheering from Geoghegan's friends, and offers of \$50 to \$50 to their favorite.

ROWD Thins —Hoth men came to the scratch smiling; a few exchanges of a light nature, when Orem so in a fib rouste on his adversary, and sont him to the sed. First kneek down for Colorado, who felt considerably encouraged thereat.

a few exchanges of a light nature, when Orem not in a rib router, on his adversary, and such him to the soft lirst kneek down for Colorado, who felt considerably encouraged thereas.

ROURD FOURTH.—Some slight exchanges and a clinch, in which Geoglogan had some slight indivantage: first blood for Geoglogan from a slight abrasino of the skin on his adversary's nose. Loud cheers for New York.

ROURD FITH —Orem just commencing to warm up, and meaning mischief. C authorates feltring without any result. Finally Geoglogan got Orem off his guard by securing him of having something in his hand, and got in a sharp him on the same possessing the state of the biood a little.

ROURD FITH —Orem just commencing to warm up, and meaning mischief. C authorates related the biood a little.

ROURD SANTEL—Doth in excellent spirits: Orem good natured as usual, and Geoglogan dark and determined looking. A less lentile, and a knock down for Urem.

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Rourd Santern — The men came to the arraich quite frash, and engar for the stray several fenies, and then shight sparring all around the field. Geoglogan, to show his contempt, spat in his adversary is face. Orem paid no attention to the insula, but smallingly invited the camery up to the scratch, and remarked that he was commencing counderstand the game. A clinch and a fall, in which Orem came to the greund first.

Rourd housts——In this round there were some excellent commencing of the screen of the futting, and proved himself to be an excellent boxer.

Rourd himself to be the was going down. Orem so took application to fight, a

and up for it by clinching with his adversary and ing him handsomely.

Twilly an adversary —Anybody's fight yet; betting in favor on hygan, though, and with no takers. The New isolot, as assaul, and got in a well directed blow from's left eye. Colorado followed up his antagonesiy, hewever, and succeeded in administering an cut of no mean magnitude in return. As usous, the ended with a clinch and a fall, Geoghegan being with and agrantify fatured.

blow on the nose, and dropped like a shot to avoid a return of the compliment.

Rown Secrement—Geoghepan's left eye showed symitems of cheene, and he was evidently not the fresher man of the two. Some fointing and a olinch, in which Geoghepan came off second beat, as usual.

Rown formerson,—Both of the men came promptly to the secrateb. Grom, by a clever feint, got in a neat blow on his adversary's forchead, and struck him a second blow as he was on the ground. Cries of "Fool," "Foul," and the referre appealed to for a decision. Mr. Moore admitted the justness of the claim, and cautioned Orem not to repeat the offence, as he would less the light. There was intense excitement among the friends of Geogheran, and found threats were under against the referre if he did not accomplished decision.

Reven Narranach and struck tim as he was falling.

The Geogle grant party insisted on this blow being foul

also, and one of them, walking up to the referee, threat-ened to shoot him with a revolver if he did not decide against the Colorado man. Amidst a great deal of con fusion and loud threats the referee complied with the re-

quest, and Geoghegan was carried off the field a victor.

The crowd then dispersed by different routes, and in very few minutes afterwards the battle field was entirely

HOME AGAIN-POLICE.

about half-past eight, and suffered no detention until she ber of the passengers insisted on going ashes for fear of meeting the harbor police boat the way up to the city. About after or twenty of the excursionists among the number our reporter—went ashore, and, after procuring a hurried breakfast, made their way to New York in one of the ferryboats. On arriving at the Battery we found, it was just as anticipated owing to the crowded state of the boar, and the scaped. The prisoners on board the John Tracy, to the number of forty or fifty, perhaps, were all lodged in the First ward station house. Those captured at the Stateo Island ferry were accommodated in a similar manner. The action of the police of the continuous continuous among the titance. evening, and all sorts or offerts were made to effect the release of the prisoners. A number of the defendants were discharged; but the majority of these are still in-carcerated. It is said that some of the prisoners (these who witnessed the fight between Dunn and Elliott) will be rather hard with them, as the authorities across the river are noted for their dislike of the patrons of the prize ring and lawbreakers generally. Yesterday afternoon, through the exertion of friends of

the parties arrested, writs of habeas corpus were issued by Judge McCunn, made returnable at his office at nine o'clock this morning. The Sheriff of New Jersey had been

ovidence to show that they were at the light.

Jim Ellissi's Challenge Accepted,

TO THE EDITOR OF VIEW REALD.

BROOKER, May 19, 1666.

In this morning's edition of your paper I was much surprised in noticing a challenge from James Elliou to fight see, when himself and his triends were informed by my backers that they could be accommodated at any time by calling at 401 Columbia street, Brooklyn. Now, sir, if he means business, and not newspaper talk, I shall light him for the sum of one thousand doblars at any time agreed upon.

JAMES DUNN.

NOTES ON THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

Immense Extent of Coast Blockaded-The Use of Steamers for Blockade Pur-poses—Advantages on the Enemy's Side—Injustice to our Naval Officers, &c. the government and public. They throw great light on many important facts hitherto unknown to the public, and should be read by every one who would be conver-

now known for the first time, the chances of capture are very small, and are nearly all against the pursuers, or those in chase.

**Sixth—It would be tedious to explain this, and at present it need only be stated that time, position, circomstances of various kinds, such as condition of the atmost the state of the moon, concerted signals with the above, are all at the option of the runner. He approaches nomedessity, and goes swiftly by The watcher on blockade must first discover, slip his cable, ist on his steam, and train his guns, and attempt to bring down a bird on the wing at night.

**Nometh—No country or government has ever had to contend against such an organization for breaking a block ade by a so-called neutral nation—for this is confined nearly exclusively to Findand. Joint stock comparies have been formed there to procure and build suitable steamers, and every inducement had out which could operate through hatred of the North and a spirit of cupidity.

**Etch!!—To aid this, and, indeed, to overcome many

scanners, and every indecement head out which could operate through haired of the North, and a spirit of cupidity.

**Echi!*—To aid this, and, indeed, to overcome many difficulties which the direct voyage from England would create, her colones of Lermuda and the Bahamas, particularly the latter (Narsau) are used as entrepots for transchipment, receiving their fuel, and, above all, procuring pilots, for no Englandman can run a steamer into Charlesson at sight. It takes an American to de that. If these occasions belonged to the rebels this trathe would have been easily stopped; but they cannot be blockaded within the marine league, and they injure us much more than it in the hands of a declared enemy.

Visit—In reference to the reports in the newspapers, taken ream a Nassau paper, it is the interest of the British colonies above mentioned to exaggerate the successful running of the blockade—one party to disparage its efficiency in Europe and lead to intervention; another interest to stimulate further enterprise to that line and bring business to the colonies, where some colessal fortunes have been made.

Testh—Our papers reproduce elaborately the Nassau suitements. The latter enable them to denounce some

set them airfft, and before the steam is able to stem
the corrent they are hable to be beached while being
battered by the forts. So if anybody should pray to be
preserved afrom the dangers of the sea and the violence
of the enony" it is surely the blockader or this coast.
Foffeedb.—Officers of the English and Fre ch nay
who visit the blockaded ports to communicate with their
consuls have expressed astonishment that fleets, particult by off charlesten, cloud remain at auchor throughout the winter is ason so close in to the shore, on a coast
proverbial amone cantical men as one of the mixed dangerous in the world.

Sizionith—To make the blockade of Charlesten compictely effective enough vessels should be sent there to
nextly the Admiral to attach one to the other by a short
and strong cable, from Bull's Bay to Stono, thus making a
complete blockade.

Letters have been received from Port Royal, dated the 12th inst., in which it is stated that the reason assigned of Savannah had been closed, by order of Beauregard

with a flag of truce in that port would be slowed.

Captain Thompson, who was in command of our flag
of truce, replied that General Hunter had not been informed of this order, as he should have been, by the offi-cer in command at Savanneh, and seked the officer to go back to Savannah and confer with General Mercer in re-

The officer did so, and returned in an hour, saying that General Morcer, in command of the city, and Commodore Tatnall, in command of the ram fleet, regretted that any manuferstanding had arisen, or that we had not been in-formed of the closing of the port, but that they could not receive Captain Thompson's communication.

Important Opinion as to the Sale of Priz

Important Opinion as so the Sale of Prize
Praperty.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Hon. Judge Nelson.
May 16.—The United Sales vs. the Steamer Symbourn, her
Cargo, sic.—This is a motion mass by the advocates for
the owners and claimants of the steamer Sunboarn and
cargo to stay a sale of the property by the United States
Marshal, which is advertised to be sold on the 16th heat.
It appears then the papers that the vessel and sales
were condemned as perso in the United States District
Court on the 19th January last, and a condition exponds
ordered, which was issued accordingly, and under
which the Marshal is now proceeding to make sale.
An appeal from the decree below was taken to this
court within the time prescribed by law, and duly perfected, which, it is claimed by the advocates for the
claimants, so operating to remove the cause into the Appellate Court, and thereby depriving the District Court of furnished, upon which the costs of court and lawful charges and expenses shall be paid, and the balance distributed according to said decree; provided

mit to the treasury the moneys so deposited in court, to gether with a cartified copy of the said decree, after deducting from said moneys the ceets of court and the chargestand, expenses, as provided. Now as we have seen, this twentth tection of the subsequent act of July seen, this twentth tection of the subsequent act of July seen. shift be depended by the Markon with the Assault Treaturer, and which shall remain there until a final decree of distribution, or until a decree of restitution, and a certified copy is to be furnished to enable the government to make distribution among the respects. The act of March 25, 1862, and of the 17th July following, both speak of a final decree of distribution after the sale, and of a final decree of distribution after the sale, and of a final decree of distribution after the sale, and of a final decree of distribution, and then held that no sale could take place under a decree of condemnation in the District Court duly appealed from; that a decree thus appealed from was not a final decree within the meaning of the act, and that after the appeal the cause with the res was in the Appellate Court, and subject alors to sits jurisaciotion. These is nothing in this twelfth section of the act of 17th July distinguishing it in this respect from the case already decided. It is supposed that the worth "for until a decree of restitution" after the words "final decree of distribution" in the twelfth action, are inconsistent with the idea that the term

Concern for the Emory Hostital is Washington,— for. N. R. Mosely, the surgeon to charge of the Emory Hospital at Washington, is at present in this city for the praiseworthy object of raising a library and other little comforts for the benefit of the invalid soldiers under his care. Any persons disposed to contribute books, peri-odicals, papers and such other articles, can accomplish their wish by sending them to No. 163 Maiden lane, care of Messrs, Powering & Robsou, who will forward them immediately free of expense.

ILLINES OF JUDGE HORAHAM.—The members of the legal profession have heard with deep regret that Indee Lagra-

ILINIES of JUDEN INGRAUAX.—The members of the legal profession have board with deep regret that Judge Ingraham, for many years presiding Justice of the Common Pleas, and now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was sensed with scarlet fever on Saturday, and remains in a pressal ions state at his residence, 127th street, Harlem. Judge Ingraham has presided at the present term of the Oper and Terminer, and was in the Circuit Court on Priday last.

The Stage Acceptant is Manness Avenue.—Any of the passengers who saw the accident to an old lady, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-first street, who rode in one of the Madison avenue and Wall street line of stages, are requested by advertisement is another column to call upon C. B. Tompkins. American Express Building, Hudson

COMMANDER PLANE'S SWORD.—The sword presented to

THE SOUTHERN CROPS.

Fixed Prices Under the Impressment Act.

PROSPECTS OF A GOOD CROP.

Surplus in the Hands of Holders to be Impressed.

The Richmond Government to Assist in the Work of Harvesting.

A HEAVY CROP OF COTTON IN FLORIDA,

of the growing crops, and on which they exultingly ex-press their reliance to successfully continue the war.

similar effect on the popular mind North.

Virginia.

(From the Richmond Enquiror, May 8.)

We learn by a private letter from Buckingham county,
Va., that under the operation of the new impressment act appenditural productions have rapidly declined. Corn has settled at \$4.20 per bushed, and may at \$5.50 per hundred. A very short time since \$16 a \$12 was demanded in the Richmond unrece for corn and \$20 for hay.

Prices are, indeed, tending degraward, as is shown by the nates at auction by W. B. (Fiffin & Co., of this city. Flour was sold at \$35 a \$46 per barrel; bacon, 67% cents per pound; rice, old, 10 cents, new, 18 cents; brandy, \$16 a \$20 per gallon; yarns, \$13.37% per bunch.

The wheat crop, although not so large as last year, promisee well; the farmes have prepared for a large crop of corn, and there is a considerable breadth sown in eats, indeed, everything necessary to sustain the army is being planted. If a kind Providence should grant we

have not attempted aborne rate since their castigation; y Major Myers.
Vegetables will command wory high prices. All those who have garden spots should attend to thom well—they will be amply repaid for their trouble. Every inch of soil should be made to yield the unnext. With an abundance of vegetables we can get along with less animal food. All, f possible, should cultivate every vegetable they will need at home, and if they have any to spare, should give them cheerfully to their poorer and less fortunate neighbors.

There is very little wheat offering; but it may be quot of from 50 50 a \$7 jer bushel; corn may be quoted at \$5 a \$6 50, with a good supply in the market; cata are accurac, and are worth \$5 per bushel; hay is worth about \$15 per bundred; lime in selling at \$10 per bbl.

Prices are unsettled, and vary according to obtumistance; over go to an effort on the part of some dealers to keep up prices. We may quote flour, superfine dull at

Scarce, and are worker so per Committed. Any is worker as soot as See principles are unsettled, and vary according to circumstances; or ing to an effort on the part of some dealers to keep up prices. We may quote flour, superfice, dulf at \$89 a \$33 per bbd.; good samily brand, \$35 a \$37 per bbd.; corn meal, \$7 a \$5 per bushel; cured bacon, \$1 20 u \$1 30 per lb.; salt. 49c. a \$6c. per lb.; candies, tallow, \$2 \$6 a \$3. adamatine, \$60, \$4 50 a \$6. sperm, \$7 a \$5 per lb.; molasses, \$5 a \$10 per gallon; brown sugar, \$1 75 *\$1 20 per lb.; white grauband sugar, \$1 75 per lb.; collee, \$4 50 per lb.; green 16a, \$10 a \$12 per lb.; black tea, \$8 a \$10 per lb.; rice, *25c. per lb.; black tea, \$8 a \$10 per lb.; green \$6. \$10 a \$12 per lb.; mace, \$3 50 a \$4 per lb.; ginger, \$7 per hs.; other, \$2 cer lb.; spice, \$8 per lb.; spice, \$8 a \$10 per pound; samal, \$1 50 per pound samage, \$1 a \$1 25 per pound; pork, \$1 a \$1 25 per pound; small perch, \$1 50 a \$2 per bushel; sturgeon, 75c. a \$1 per pound; tallow, \$2 50; lard, \$1 50 a \$1 per bound; butter, \$2 50 a \$2 7 feer pound; eggs, \$1 25 per pound; butter, \$2 50 a \$2 7 feer pound; eggs, \$1 25 per dozen; of ried peaches, \$15 per bushel; dired applies, \$12 a \$13 per bushels; trish potatoes, \$2 50 lard, \$1 50 a \$1 per dozen; of ried peaches, \$2 50 a \$10 per pound; and paranigs, \$250 per bunch; turnip salad, \$2 per bushel; black eyed peas, \$12 a \$15 per bushel; turnip salad, \$2 per bushel; black eyed peas, \$12 a \$15 per bushel.

flour, \$10 per cwt.; peas, \$2.

GBORGIA.

(From the Dahlonega Signal, April 25.)

The wheat crop in this and adjoining counties, we learn promises well; and ge believe that the corn crop which will be plented, notwithstanding the absence of so many men in the army, with a favorable season, will be amply sufficient to supply the home demand.

A gentleman writing from fook county, East Tennessee, says that the wheat crop in that section bids fair to yield abundantly. He also says the people are planting nothing but corn, and that if a good crop is raised there will be more hogs fattened in East Tennessee the coming fall than ever.

nore logs savenue as ever.

A Florida exchange says, so far as Florida is concerned there is no cause for the apprehension of even an approach there is no cause for the apprehension of even an approach.

the brave defenders of our soil have any apprehension about enough to eat. With a propilious season the present year (c. then to the contrary netwithstanding) wild duplicate our supplies for the army that may be located in our State.

[From the Daily Diapatch]

The committee of the City Council of Savannah have gone to work with the money generously loaned by the banks, and are now supplying families as follows:—

I gallon syrup at 34 per gallon; 15 pounds bacon at 70 cents per pound; 24 per gallon; 15 pounds bacon at 70 cents per pound; 16 pounds sugar at 50 cents per pound; 17 pounds sugar at 50 cents per pound; 18 cents per pound; 19 pounds sugar at 60 cents per pound; 10 ce

with his sister and old mother, \$1,980; three old negroes at an average of \$350 each.

(From the Augusta Chronicle, May 6.]

W. B. Griffin & Co., of this city, sold yesterday, at acction, Georgia and South Caroling flour at \$32 a \$45 per barrel: new rice, 11c. a 11,50, per pound; old rice, 10c. per pound; sait, 27,5c. a 37c. per pound.

per pound; sait, 27½c. a 37c. per pound.

ATABAMA.

(From the Alabama Advertiser, May 2.)

The following paragraphs have a pleasant significance to every ratrict. Several causes have probably combined to reduce the price of flour—the prospect of a flae growing crop of wheat, now within sixty days of maturity, the reduction of amount of circulation, the systematic inquiries into the quantity of food in the country, which have resulted in the discovery that there is an abundance, and the assurance that if the holders will not sell their surplus will be impressed:

Under the operation of the new impressment act agricultural productions have rapidly declined. Corn has settled at 24 20 per bushel, and hay at 25 20 per hundred. A very short time since 210 a 312 was demanded in the Richmond market for corn, and 220 for hay.

A considerable quantity of this article has found its way to this city, and is offered for rale by the grocors and auctioneers. In former time, sood singer house molasses sold for the center per quart. Since the war it has attained the elevated shandard of \$10 per gallon. Düring the past ten days it has undergone a fall in price of over three dollars. As the article seems now to be easily attainable, B will doubtless soon get to a roasonable price. From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

We have it from good authority that in some portions of alabama—and we presume the rame is true in regard other states—the breadth of Inad in wheat is so great that the few inhabitants left in those sections of country will not be able to save the eatire crop. The importance of the subject would justify the government in detailing men from the army to assist in the work of havesting; but this will at the necessary if the planters in the counter formerly devoted the during two counters for men army to assist in the work of havesting; but this will at the necessary if the planters in the counter of cotton will seed some of their surplus hands to ald their neighbors. If they will do the, they will thereby be enabled to pro

Allons,

[From the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman.]
In the last week fleur, has fallen from \$45 to \$25 per
This is nothing more than rush. It has always
be high, and only kept up by the apeculators.

[From the Charlotte (N. C.) Demberat.]
r sold in this market last week to \$30 a barrel, a
of \$20, and a further decline is expected. Someeffill set here.

bushel.

We regard to hear, says the Tallahassee Ploridion, that a number of our large planters in the middle have put in a heavy crop of cotton. If so, it is a morthlying fact.

Mississippian, May 3. }

Rose leaves are extensively used in the manufacture of blue pills, and are in great demand in preparing this valuable medicine.

A flue carriage was seen in the street of Columbus, Miss., the other day, drawn by a fine pair of black oxen.

Brady on Female Patriotism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MENALD.

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 3, 1863.

sch made by Mr. James T. Brady, at the Coope Northern women only took haif the interest in the success of our cause that the Southern women did in theirs, our men would be more encouraged to enlist for the war." I shall not detract from the Southern women. I know they are brave and self-sacrificing. Being a Kentuckian, all my associations, frundships and predilections are Southern. I love the loyal South; but I must protest against Mr. Brady's wholesale slander of Northern women to tell you only what I have seen and know.

rmy, fled from Bowling Green, Kentucky, where they had then by means most foul, they set fire to their own hospitals, containing many sick, saying "that the sick s ago, when flour rice of bread be coming week, we orities to see that eld district have a month of May.

2 50; bacon, \$1; Upon ladies by the rebet sick who escaped the district have a month of May.

2 50; bacon, \$1; Upon ladies by the rebet sick who escaped the diames. Eight or ten perished at different places. Some twenty or thirty were rescued from the flumes by the effects of the citizens. These were taken care of by the Chain people of the village, and among the number who did all they could for them were Northern ladies. On the Union establishment of hospitals and soliers' aid societies, gotten up by ladies all over the North, hast and west, thousands of boxes were sent to us for distribution among the soldiers, filled with every article of which were made for the wounded, so that it could be put on or off by pieces, pads for broken limbs, lint, handages already rolled. Every description of food, rich wines, jeilies, rare and costiy, were all in the greatest abundance sont, to tempt the sick soldier who could not live on army fare.

int, bandages already rolled. Every description of food, rich wines, jediles, rare and costil, were all in the greatest abundance sont, to tempt the sick soldier who could not live on army fare.

If Mr. B. had seen the labels pinned on many of these articles, saying, "these slippers were made by a little git ten years old" or a little boy "sends this Bible, bought with his own money, for a soldier," or "these slocks were knit by an old lady seventy or eighty years old," he would see that not only Northern women, but their little children and aged women, were toiling for our success. The Kentucky ladies have often assisted in distributing the contents of boxes from the city of blooton, and from Maine and other Northern States, and often, when the lid was removed, we found a note saying, "We cannot assist you all in nursing the sick soldiers unless they could be brought to us; but we can help in this way. Command us at any time."

Two Northern ladies came to our place, and offered to assist in sursing the sick. They subjected themselves to very great inconvenience that they might be in the hospital at all times. I have seen those ladies at midnight often by the bedside of some dying seldier boy, praying with and for him, often answering to his ordering call of "mother," whilst the poor boy's thoughts wandered away to his home. In these bodynials were sick rebels, who had been deserted by their army in its light. These ladies, and other Northern women living is the town, treated them just as kindly as they did the loyal sick. In the hospital at Fort Done son we naw Northern women, not visiting, but staying with the sick. At Pittaburg Landing, where many of Kentucky's wives and daspiters went in hospital boats, there you found Northern women doing all they could to relieve the sufferings of riced and foc. On the field of Shitch we saw a Northern lady with mon's boots on, wading through mud and water, with her pockets and a basket slighd with bandages, medicine, brandy, soup, and bottles of fresh water, guided by th

of our cause.

A KENTUCKIAN.

The Tycoom's Gift to President Limcolm. The Tycoom of Japan has sent a gift to the Frankent of the United States, countring of a cost of mail. The following is a description of it.—

An umbrella like helmet, of fabricated sheets of steel and copper, shelds the head, while a vandyke of interwovan silk cord and hoquered network silks gracefully upon the shoulders. The outside of the belmet is profusely ornamented with clarinanthenums of grid, in beautiful open work, upon black lacquer, with now and then a trimming of purest silks. The view is of copper, intersected in scarlest and brown. The armbits areof the finest copper chain work. The breasts are is of copper, intersected with parallel strips of lacquer, and were negetier with delicate wire and golden cord. A sort of kit accompanies the armor, and, with lacquered legging grossqualy formed, completes the set. The President has not yet found it necessary to put on this defendive armor.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGIS

Our Grafton Correspondence GRAPTON, West Virginia, May 10, ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ART AND SCHENOR," BY BALLEGE The recent rebel raid into West Virginia, and

their whiskey punches and wine suppers. A re-the old story, another edition of the same "Ar

worry through a mass of public and private inf as conflicting in its character as statements from

forces reunited. On the 28th also he learned that GenJones, with the main body of the rebes forces, had cros
the mountains in the vicinity of Staunton and was
vancing in two columns towards the Baltimeer and of
Railroad. He lammediately determined to move
forces to the line of the Northwestern Virginis Railro
at Clarkaburg, in order to save the stores collected at
post and to protect the line of road, if possible, from re
apolisticos. He secordingly took up his line of march
the evaning of the 27th by way of Weston.

CLARSSUR 200
was at that time held by Colonel Wilkinson, with ab
one hundred and fity men. I should have stated ab
that on the 26th General Roberts received a telegr
from Colonel Wilkinson that Clarksburg was being
singed by a large force of rebels, under tieneral Jenk
and asking for help, as the place would, in all probabil
be attacked within two hours. General Roberts rap
by assuring Colonel Wilkinson that his satire force we
leave Butchannon the next day, and would arrive
Clarksburg by noon of Tuesday. The distance re
Buckhannon(to Clarksburg forty-two miles, and the re
misserable. Nevertheless the froups forced the march's
reached Clarksburg at two o'clock on the day nany
much exhausted with the toil of five days hard march's
CAPTURE OF TROOPS AT ALMONY—LEETINGTON OF MONON
LIELS REGORD.

When the Union the direction of Fairmont and Shin
ton, and were next heard from by the attack upon a
capture of the two companies of the One Hundred a